

# 访英一年

——英国基督教文化拾零

张世红 著



VISITING BRITAIN FOR ONE YEAR

TITBITS OF BRITISH CHRISTIAN CULTURE



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## 代 序

这部作品是一位从事自然科学研究的科技人员写的。她在英国只有一年时间的暂短居留。她在学习、科研之余，参加了萨维大学为国际学生举行的联谊会的活动。她还得到了当地人民的帮助。她不是记者，但她忠实地记录了令人动心的亲身感受。她不是作家，却用了平凡简洁的笔触，写出了在异乡所获得的民众之间的深情厚意。

我们读过不少留学生在外国学习、生活的作品，而可以从这本篇幅不大的实录中，感受到与那些作品不完全相同的气氛。我们可以从中理解到世界各国民众之间那么亲切、友善的一片挚爱之情。

我们的地球，正在一天天变成一个“地球村”。经济的、文化的……一体化正在日益加剧。在这个过程中，冲突和碰撞几乎是难以避免的。只有民众之间相互更多地理解，才有可能克服这种种的冲突，从而达到各种文化之间的融合与和谐。张世红女士正是为此做出了她的贡献。这就是我读后的感想，作为代序。

吴明瑜

## 1. 访问学者的研究

1996年10月10日我离开了金色的北京，去美丽的英格兰萨维大学做访问学者。异国的风土人情使我感到相当的陌生。

记得第一次见到莫士塔巴·卡迪里教授是在11日下午，他问我为何要研究流态化这方面的课题。我告诉他中国在这方面的研究还比较少，因此我希望能在这个领域中掌握更先进的实验技术和计算方法。因为我是第一次出国，所以卡迪里教授请其研究组中来自中国的宁博士帮助我。我送给教授的礼物是我父亲写的一幅书法“学贵得师”。其中右上角“卡迪里”教授的中译名是由中国科学院院士查了《世界人名大字典》后译成中文的。我清楚的记得教授逐字问这些汉字的意思。宁博士给他解释为：“如果一个人想做好研究工作，最重要的是有一位好的指导老师。”

卡迪里教授非常欣赏中国的图章。他问这个图章为什么做成这一形状，那个图章为什么盖在某一位置。我告诉他这些图章分别是姓章、名章和闲章。

接下来，卡迪里教授给我介绍在系办公室和实验

## 1. Research as a Visiting Scholar

I left golden Beijing on the 10th of Oct. 1996 and went to the University of Surrey in beautiful England as a visiting scholar. Local conditions and customs of the foreign country made me feel quite out of place.

I remember that it was in the afternoon when I saw Prof. Mojtaba Ghadiri for the first time . Prof. Ghadiri asked me why I wanted to do research in the field of fluidization. I told him that few people had done this work in China. Therefore I wanted to study more advanced experimental and computing technology in this field. Because this was my first time in a foreign country, Prof. Ghadiri asked Dr. Z. Ning, who is from China, in his team to help me.

My gift to Prof. Ghadiri was a calligraphy which my father had written "XUE GUI DE SHI". The name of Prof. Ghadiri in the right top of this calligraphy was translated by Prof. Mooson Kwauk who is an academician of the Chinese Academy of Science after he looked it up in the dictionary 《Names of the World's People》. I recalled clearly that Prof . Ghadiri wondered what it

室工作的同事。我几乎没听懂他们讲什么。因为不像我从收音机或录音机里听到的英语。但他们理解这种情况,说“没关系”。

下午5点以后,工作人员都下班了。卡迪里教授请他的组里的成员到系小餐厅喝酒。这瓶酒是他朋友送给他的礼物。除我之外每人都倒了一杯酒。因我乘机感到不适加上时差影响,我的同事就帮我接了一杯凉水。此时,卡迪里教授把书法也展示给大家了。

这个组里的同事来自世界各地,图1摄于卡迪里教授的教授就职演说时。



meant word by word. Dr. Ning explained this word to him "It is important to get a good teacher when someone wants to do research".

Prof. Ghadiri appreciated traditional Chinese stamps very much and he asked why a stamp had a certain shape and why there was a seal affixed to it etc. They were a surname stamp, a first name stamp and an easy stamp. Soon afterwards, Prof. Ghadiri introduced to me the people who worked in the general office and the Lab. I hardly understood what they said, because it was different from what I had studied from radio or recorder in China. But they knew this situation and said "you are welcome".

After 5 o'clock that afternoon the staff all finished their work. Prof. Ghadiri invited the members of his team to a drink in the kitchen of our department and the wine was a present from his friend. Everyone got a glass of wine but me because of the jet lag. So a colleague poured a cup of cold water for me. Meanwhile the calligraphy was shown to everyone.

My colleagues in the group came from all over the world and the group picture on the occasion of the inaugural lecture of Prof. M. Ghadiri was shown in Fig. 1.

When we finished this cocktail party Dimitris accompanied me to the supermarket on our campus to buy food, then he showed me to the guest flat which Prof.



喝完酒,季米特里斯陪我去学校的超级市场买日用品。然后他带我去教授为我预定的客房。

第二天是周末,我只得独自呆在这个偌大的套房里。校园里如此安静就像中国大学的假期。后来我才知道,每逢周六、日,学生都出去郊游,也有部分教师和研究员仍然在实验室工作。

另一个问题是我得去当地警察局注册。因为去那里交通不便,夏洛特开车带我去的。当班的女警察笑着对我说“欢迎你”。

我选择了卡迪里教授最新的课题之一“石油工业中流化状态的催化裂化催化剂粒子磨损量的研究”,这也是雷内·博尔菲的博士学位的课题。

开始,我听不太懂我的同事所说的内容,我感到有些孤独。我就去阅读大量相关的论文。通常我找出一些问题问雷内。雷内来自荷兰,他的家乡是博德赫拉芬,以真正的古达奶酪闻名。我们有一种特殊的交流方式:我把问题写下来,雷内给我解释相关的实验现象。我记得当时,对于他是倒着写字母拼单词,对我是正着看,并全部用大写字母,这使我更容易理解。

熟悉了相关资料后,卡迪里教授指示我的工作应从筛粒子开始。雷内在实验室里给我示范了如何筛粒子。第一天,我花了很长时间做这些工作,直到实验室的工作人员都下班了。当我把筛子和刷子带回来时,

Ghadiri had booked for me.

Next day was the weekend. I had to stay at this big flat. It was so quiet on the campus like the holidays in universities in China. Later I learnt that most students usually made an excursion on Saturday or Sunday and some teachers and research fellows still worked in their laboratories.

The other problem was to register my certificate at the local police office. Because it was not convenient to go there by bus Charlotte gave me a lift. The lady on duty smiled at me and said "welcome".

I chose one of Prof. Ghadiri's current projects: Jet Attrition Studies in Fluidized Bed in cooperation with Mr. Renee Boerefijn's PhD project.

Initially, I could not understand what my colleagues said. I felt lost and lonely. I had to read the relevant papers. Usually I got many questions to ask Renee. Renee is from the Netherlands. His home town is Bodegraven (NL), famous for its genuine Gouda Cheese. We had a special communication. I had to write down these questions and Renee explained the relevant experimental phenomenon. I remember that he wrote everything upside down and in large writing so that I could understand more easily.

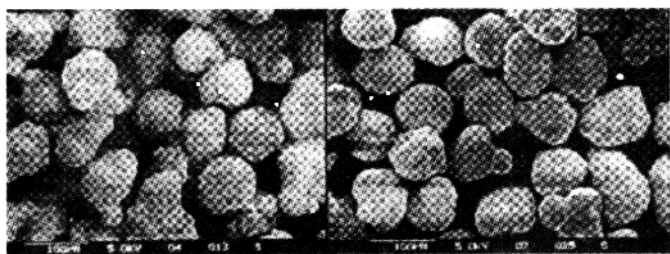
After that, Prof. Ghadiri said that I had to start my work by sieving. Renee showed me how to sieve the

雷内突然来检查我的工作并对我筛的粒子不是很满意,这时我感到尴尬而不能做任何其它事情。

试样是由已使用过以及未使用过的石油催化裂化催化剂颗粒分别通过标准 BS410 筛子筛选,其粒径范围为  $75-90\mu\text{m}$ 、 $90-106\mu\text{m}$  和  $106-125\mu\text{m}$ 。

当我们开始做第一次实验时,发现在试样里有一些碎屑。雷内说“筛得差”,我非常失望。他说话如此直率,我不能接受。我开始思考如何使我自己适应这里的工作方法和工作环境。我读了有关的专业书,和雷内一起讨论一些概念问题。最后我尽了最大的努力,每一步骤力求细致精确,完成了筛粒子这一部分工作。

下面为在扫描电子显微镜下拍摄的经 140 倍放大的催化剂粒子图(见图 2),粒径范围为  $75-90\mu\text{m}$  之间。



particles in the Lab. The first day I spent a long time doing this until the staff of the Lab went off work. When I took all the sieves and brush to come back, Renee suddenly came to check me and was not satisfied with the quality of my sieving. At that time I felt too embarrassed to do anything.

The samples of fresh and used FCC particles were obtained by sieving single BS 410 sieve cuts, in the ranges  $75 - 90\mu\text{m}$ ,  $90 - 106\mu\text{m}$  and  $106 - 125\mu\text{m}$ . When we tried to do the first test and found that there were a lot of fines in the sample, Renee said "bad sieving". I was full of despair. He spoke so straightforward that I could not accept it. I had to think of how I could be suitable to do this work here. I started to read a relevant book and discuss the concepts with Renee. At last I did my best to finish sieving. In the following, scanning electron micrographs of the fresh and used FCC particles, both in the size range of  $75 - 90\mu\text{m}$  were shown in Fig. 2.

Subsequently, we set up the attrition apparatus.

When I did this attrition test myself I forgot to open the valve at the rotameter exit. So the filter was blown off by the high pressure in the glass column. That was very dangerous, but this time Renee did not say anything and only added the Pressure Relief Valve to the apparatus.

接下来,我们开始建立实验装置。有一次,当我自己做实验时,我忘记打开流量计出口的阀门。因为玻璃管流化床中的压力过高而把上面的过滤器顶出去了,这是非常危险的,但雷内知道后并不像上次那样,而是什么也没有说,只在实验装置上又加了一个压力安全阀门。

每天我做实验时,把 50 克催化剂试样从玻璃管的上方装入,再把过滤器盖上,然后把压力表设在 1.5bar 并打开流量计阀门。气体的流量大小由 FC 阀门来控制。试样在流化床中需沸腾一小时。这种流量可以使催化剂粒子流化,混合和碰撞而得到充分的接触。

完成这一阶段实验后,我把在玻璃管流化床及过滤器中的粒子尽可能收集干净。然后用两个标准 BS410 筛子分开试样中磨损后的碎屑母粒子和子粒子。这些被筛出来的子粒子用于下一部石油催化裂化催化剂磨损量物理模型的验证。

我完成实验后,我把所有实验数据输入计算机,列出表格并作出实验曲线图。

雷内对这些数据进行了计算并与模型比较,最后我们达到了这个项目预期的目的。

关于这项工作,卡迪里教授向本领域的世界大会的组织委员会提出申请,资助我在 1998 年去英国布莱顿国际学术会议中心向同行汇报我所做的工作。

Everyday I loaded a 50 gram sample of FCC powder through the top of the glass pipe and attached the filter to pipe exit. Then, air pressure was set to 1.5 bar and the rotameter was opened. The flow rate controlled by the FC valve was set and the sample fluidized for one hour. This flow rate made FCC powder fluidize, mix and collide.

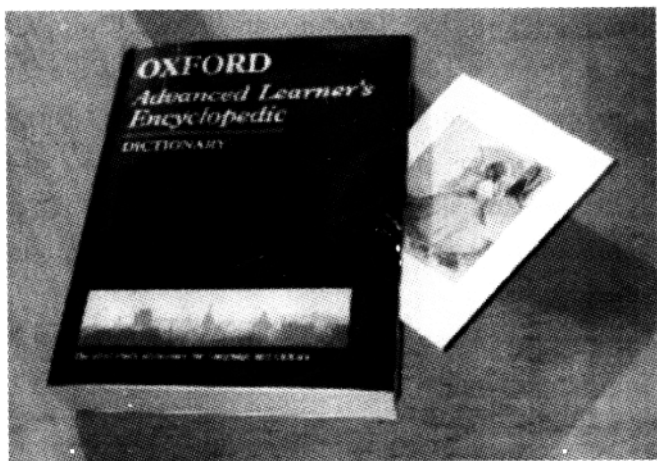
After every test period, I collected the FCC powder from the glass tube and filter as completely as possible into a receiver.

Finally, I used a sieve of two BS 410 standard sieve sizes below the lower limit of the original sieve cut size to separate the debris from the surviving mother particles. This debris separation criterion would be used later in the model prediction.

When I finished these tests I put all the data into the computer and drew the curves and graphs.

Renee calculated these measurements and compared to Model Prediction. In the end we have achieved the objectives of this project. Prof. Ghadiri has requested from the Organizing Committee of the World Congress to consider awarding me a travel grant to enable me to come back to the UK in July 1998, to present my work at the international forum of Brighton.

Prof. Ghadiri invited us again to a drink in the bar where we often visited when I finished this work . At



当我完成访问学者工作后,卡迪里教授又邀请他组里的成员去我们经常光顾的酒吧喝酒。

这次他们送给我一份礼物《牛津高级学习者百科大字典》,如图 3 所示。

1997 年 10 月 10 日我回到了金色的北京。

this occasion they gave me a gift 《Oxford Advanced Learner's Encyclopedic Dictionary》 as shown in Fig. 3.

In 10th Oct. 1997 I arrived at golden Beijing.



## 2. ISCF 的聚会

### (1) 盖·福克斯之夜

因为我是 10 月份到达英国的, 盖·福克斯之夜是我参加的第一项文化活动。萨维大学的代表人希瑟·富尔福德女士负责 ISCF 的这项活动。ISCF 是国际学生基督徒联谊会的缩写。ISCF 为国际学生提供一系列活动项目, 包括英国一日游、旅游度假以及社交文化晚会等。ISCF 活动得到当地教会义务帮助, 他们对各种不同背景和信仰的学生有浓厚的兴趣并乐于照顾他们。

1996 年 11 月 11 日晚上 6 点, 我们许多来自世界各地的学生聚集在大学校园运动中心门外, 坐大巴到克兰利观看篝火和烟火表演来纪念“盖·福克斯火药阴谋的失败。”

我们下车后来到一个俱乐部。希瑟站在俱乐部门边用微笑对每个人表示欢迎。然后大家坐下来用一些点心, 希瑟在黑板前向我们讲述此火药阴谋失败的一